

Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum

The **Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum** is located in Șimleu Silvaniei, Romania and was opened September 11, 2005. The museum is operated and maintained by the Jewish Architectural Heritage Foundation of New York and Asociata Memoriala Hebraica Nușfalău - a Romanian NGO, with the support of the Claims Conference, Elie Wiesel National Institute for Studying the Holocaust in Romania, among other philanthropic and pedagogical partners.

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History

The old synagogue of Șimleu Silvaniei (Szilágysomlyó) was erected in 1876. During the height of its use, the synagogue was used for worship and religious ceremonies by Jewish families from the city of Șimleu Silvaniei as well as surrounding villages such as Giurtelecu Șimleului (Somlyógyörtelek) and Nușfalău (Szilágynagyfalu).

In May/June 1944, when the city was part of Hungary (as a consequence of the territorial agreement known as the Second Vienna Award), the area's Jewish population was forced out of their homes into the brutal Cehei ghetto and from there packed into cattle cars and transported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Over 160,000 Jews from the region perished.^[1] Of those few remaining Jews who survived the Holocaust and remained in Romania (which, under the Paris Peace Treaties, regained Northern Transylvania), the last Jewish family emigrated from the region during the mid-1960s, while the country was still under Communist rule. The loss of its congregation left the Synagogue to fate, decaying silently over time.

Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum



Dedication Ceremony, September 11, 2005



Location within Romania

Alternative names	Șimleu Silvaniei Synagogue
General information	
Type	Religious, Institutional
Location	Șimleu Silvaniei, Salaj,  Romania
Coordinates	47.2302°N 22.8017°E
Current tenants	Asociatia Memoriala Hebraica Nusfalau
Completed	1876
Renovated	2005
Owner	Comunitatea Evreiasca din Romania (founded by Mihaela Gross, Adam Aaron

Through the inspiration of Mihaela Gross, New York Architect Adam Aaron Wapniak became interested in the abandoned synagogue's restoration on a 2003 visit, sparking the interest of Dr. Alex Hecht; a New York dentist and son of Holocaust survivors Zoltan and Stefania Hecht, native to the nearby village of Nușfalău. Together, they launched a vigorous campaign driving the restoration project. Their efforts contributed to raising funds to complete construction, establishing educational criterion, and supported pedagogical training for the regional school systems. The Museum now functions as an educational hub and essential resource for Holocaust Education in the region. Guided tours tailored to students are offered daily by other students, project being started by Natalia Gross, a high school student back then. The museum centerpiece is the synagogue originally built in 1876.^[2]

	Wapniak, Alexander Hecht)
Renovating team	
Architect	Adam Aaron Wapniak
Structural engineer	George Costea, Ing.
Main contractor	Rudolph Reinbold
References	
Daniel Stejeran, Museum Director	

Holocaust Education

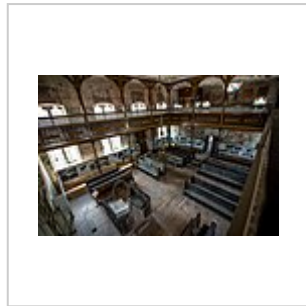
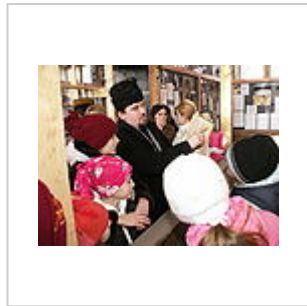
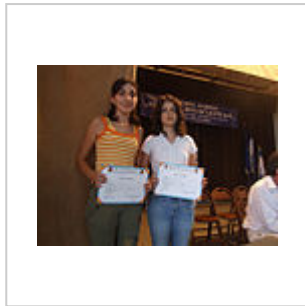
Under communism, official history in Romania taught that Germans were the sole perpetrators of the Holocaust, thereby ignoring the role of the Romanian government in the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Jews and tens of thousands of Roma (Gypsies), from the historical regions of Bessarabia, northern Bukovina, and Transnistria, during the World War II. After the fall of communism in 1989, wartime leader Ion Antonescu was semi-rehabilitated and hailed as a hero by some Romanians, with monuments being erected across the country to honor the former dictator.^{[3][4]}

Following 15 years of setbacks, in November 2004, after the presentation of the Wiesel International Commission's report to the Romanian President, Romania finally acknowledged in an official position the full dimensions of the Romanian Holocaust. Romanian authorities have begun efforts to educate the public about the Holocaust, it also banned pro-Nazi propaganda and the cult of war criminals. In March 2005, the newly elected government under President Traian Basescu and PM Calin Popescu Tariceanu made a firm commitment to implement the Wiesel Holocaust Commission's recommendations on educating Romanians about the Holocaust and fighting racism in society.^[5]

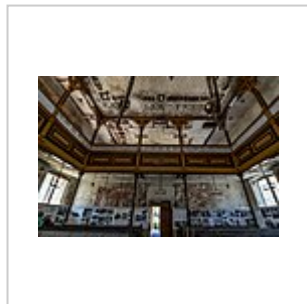
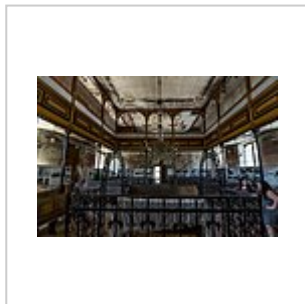
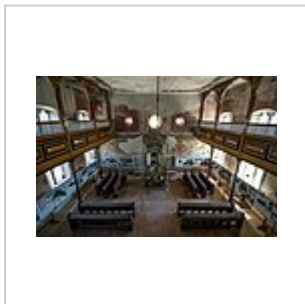
Thus, the Romanian authorities have taken decisive steps towards the implementation of a unitary national curriculum concerning Holocaust education. (Although Holocaust education was introduced as a mandatory topic in pre-university curricula as of 1998, for a long time history textbooks have included little (if any), divergent, and often inaccurate information on the subject). Holocaust education has been mandatory in Romanian schools, covering 2–4 hours of material in the context of World War II. In 2004, Holocaust history also became an optional course.^[6] According to an ITF study, the three main obstacles for Holocaust education facing the Ministry of Education and Research (MEC), in Romania are: lack of information on the topic, lack of diversity of information, and too few teachers trained to teach the topic.^[7]

This shift in policy paved the way for the Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum to exercise its commitment to its educational program. In cooperation with the ministry of Education, the first ever Holocaust Education Olympiad was hosted at the Museum.^[8] In the Spring of 2008, the Museum inaugurated the Șimleu Silvaniei Multicultural Holocaust Education and Research Center; used to host lectures and seminars on the subject, with programs geared to students, teachers and academics. The teacher program encourages and helps teachers to sensitively incorporate the subject of the Holocaust into their curriculum. a discipline sorely lacking in Romania's school system.

Gallery



Original Team standing outside Synagogue building prior to construction	Project standing Synagogue building prior to construction	Winners of the Holocaust Olympiad hosted by the Museum in Simleu Silvaniei	Teacher lecturing to his students at the Museum	Museum interior (2016)
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Museum (2016)	interior	Museum (2016)	interior	Museum (2016)	interior
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See also

- Romanian People's Tribunals

References

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7. "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090920052137/http://www.holocausttaskforce.org/>). Archived from the original (<http://www.holocausttaskforce.org/>) on 2009-09-20. Retrieved

8. [2] (<http://www.jahf.org/olymp.asp>) The First Holocaust Remembrance Olympiad

External links

- [Muzeu Memorial al Holocaustului din Transilvania de Nord în Șimleul Silvaniei \(http://www.mmhtn.org/\)](http://www.mmhtn.org/)
 - [Northern Transylvania Holocaust Memorial Museum \(http://nthmm.org/\)](http://nthmm.org/)
 - (in Romanian) [Final Report of the Presidential Commission for the Study of the Communist Dictatorship in Romania \(http://www.presidency.ro/static/ordine/RAPORT_FINAL_CPADCR.pdf\)](http://www.presidency.ro/static/ordine/RAPORT_FINAL_CPADCR.pdf)
 - [The Holocaust in Northern Transylvania \(http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/romanian/1.10_Northern_Transylvania_%20revazut%20gina.pdf\)](http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/romanian/1.10_Northern_Transylvania_%20revazut%20gina.pdf)
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